"Yes, sir."

"Then a speculator steps in between the consumer of them a speculator steps in between the consumer and producer does it not tend to increase the tax on the commodity to the former?

"Either the consumer or producer must pay the intermediate charges. Then arises the question whether the large speculation that goes on does not in the end tend to be benefit of all. We would not produce in this country the amount we do if it were not for these intermediaries. They have their scents all over the world, and create the market for the products.

"Then you think the exports are larger under these intermediators than they otherwise would be ?"

"Yes, sir."

"Yes, sir."

And as exports increase, do you think it has a tendency to enhance the cost of living to our own people?"

No sir: I think it promotes immigration and increases
the reschartage."

"No sir: I taink it promotes immigration and increases the production."

"This refers, however, to the legitimate system. We want your opinion on the illegitimate system."

"Well, I don't think my opinion will do you much good. I give it to you when I say that everything which tends to make large markets tends to benefit the country. These dealings—har e speculations and transactions in grain—draw capital from every centre in Europe."

"There are, I believe, so-called 'bincket-snope,' in which these dealings are carried on. I suppose you would designate them a public evil!"

"I don't think there is such a system."

"But suppose it does agist!"

"People will deal in chance. Your minister, doctor

"But suppose it does exist?"
"People will deal in chance. Your minister, doeter all barver all have not some interest, in some way or sother, in speculation. Would you not, if you stopped, promote gambling in its true seases! I don't believe iere is the amount of gambling in this city now that are was before speculation in stocks was introduced."
"Then you think that speculation has supplied its acc.!"

"I think it has. I am sure speculation in grain has maffied our own producers by creating markets all ret toe world."
"Where do your agents seek the markets i"
"In England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, satia."

Austria."
"And what proportion of the products of the country
is exported annually?"
"That varies. Last year there was a short crop both
of wheat and corn. We should export over 100,000,000
busbles of wheat annually."
"Which country gives you the best market?"
"Exception!"

" Minch country gives you the best market?"

"England."

"You stated that speculation promoted immigration.

How does it do this?" How does it do this !"

"It induces the construction of railroads into new territory, and that induces the roads to send abroad to get immigrants to settle the land."

"To what extent have you influenced immigration !"

"That's impossible to tell. We are advertising in all the lands abroad. The immigrants come, and may go our lands or elsewhere. When I was in Europe you couldn't go anywhere but you saw agents of American land, and companies."

ouldn't go anywhere but you saw agents of American land-grant companies.

"Do all the reads have these agents!"

"All the land-grant roads. The Union Pacific, Central Pacific, Atealson and Topeka, Kanasa Pacific, Chicaro and Burangton, Missouri and Nebrasaa, Rock Island, Missouri, Kanasa and Texas, Texas Pacific, and St. Louis and Irok Mountain."

[Mr. Gould explained at length the methods used by the companies and their agents to induce emigration from the European countries.]

"On an average, how many immigrants does your system bring to this country!"

"I can't tell you that. The number is very large. I have under my immediate control 10,000 miles of roads, and inamigration goes along 6,000 or 7,000 of them. I was out there hast year and saw that towns have sprung up all over the territory."

I was out there not year and saw that towns have spring up all over the territory."

"How much of the land has been settled I."

"I can't tell. The Government's plan was to grant the raifroads alternate sections, and as they are offered cheaper they are usualty occupied first. The Government's pince is \$2.50 an acre. We sell for from \$3 to \$5. I have known inmigrants to take the virsh soil and make enough profit on their first year's crop to pay for their farm. We have never lost any money by these sales. There have been instances when lands have been thrown back on our hands, but we have always soid them again." Do you know what prices the Western producers ave for their wheat in the local markets !

eive for their wheat in the local markets to.
It varies according to the prices at Chicago and St.

Louis."
"What is the average price received f"
"There is a pretty wide fluctuation. They want a dollar for their wheat and are not satisfied with less. I think they get about 70 cents now." CORNERS IN THE MONEY MARKET.

"Have instances occurred in which there have been corners in the money market !"

"I think so; almost every fall." What lathance do they have on the commercial in teresis of the city ?"

"They make a temporary depression, but they draw capital nere from other centres and soon regulate them-"Is not their ultimate effect injurious !"

"I don't know about that. They have their good side "I don't know about that they make business men more cit-runapect, and in this respect their effect is good."

"What was the issi corner to the money market!"

"Money was very to in acre three weeks ago."

"Ar corners in the money market produced by capi-

"Ar corners in the mosty make I have constructed a like incenting up money it."

Not always. They make it worse. There is a greater demand for money in the fall when the crops have got to be moved, and hence there is a scarcity."

"How do in a corners affect merchants in their pecu-You'll have to ask the merchants

"Are you familiar with corners in the oil crop?"
"Only by reputation."
"In the cotton crop!"

You are interested in the banking business, are you

"No. cir."
"We hear of panies in the money market and in the street. What is meant by that I"
"A panic is where mea lose their baiance, their reason, and rush pell mell. This is the best definition I can "is h generally preceded by a corner !"
"A corner is money might produce it. So do other hings: a great fraud, everissae of stock, the failure of one great institution."

me great institution."
"Are they of frequent occurrence!"
"I have seek four of them so see I began business, are was one i. 1857, caused by what is called the mayber frauds. It was given an impects by the discretion of the occurrence of the course of the course of the course of the course, that there has been a large overisate of New-aven stock. It was a paine in wall street, but that is element of the country, and you can't have any trouble are will another being fest everywhere."
"What effects do paules have generally on commer-distincters!"

have their good effects as well as their bad. on't know but that they are necessary as a check of enthation. The next game was in 1869, and was used by overtrading; but the greatest pame probably

was the one known as Black Friday, was it or that was in 1869. The real cause of that was

actuation in gold caused by the war."
the were interested in all of these plaies?"
was more or less."
hat a cre the effects?"

every loady will ed to self this honory to lary; farge houses failed; the capital as became triplicoped and wanted to call in their coney. The indinence upon the general interests of the country was that railcoad construction was stopped largery, and the development of the country was retained. The phane of 1850 did had have this endemy to such an extent. It was commed to appearances in gold. It was orought about by shore this long saires of gold, and was not in any scass a confinerial revuision.

mercial revuision.

"What is your opinion generally as to the effect of the commercial interests of the condery and the public westers, or pames and the corners which cause them?"

"I think they have their evit and their good. The evit side is that near will appeal but and fair. Legitimate dealers also ander more or less, but peops, while earn to somy and practice economy and or enumers, and thus they do good.

"The you faint it is possible to remedy the mafter by legislation?"

"I do not. We can't legislate in New-York to prevent

legislation to the present of Francis the matter by "1 no not. We can't legislate in New-York to prevent 'dealing in grain. If we do, dealers will go elsewhere and capital will be driven out."

"Sucpose she ligislation be National P"
"I no not believe it praedcable. It might, perhaps, be restricted. You might say that bases on grain and stock shad not exceed a certain price. They are such a regulation, I believe, in the London Stock Exchang where the loss is restricted to 10 per can of the sulting price. That prevents halfness and corners, for there is no use making a corner if you've gut to settle af a certain price." tain price." "How would this plan work in cases like the Keene

CORL TI'

"Very casily. The Board of Trade might determine that the setting price should not exceed 10 per cent of the selling price. It is very clear that you ought to throw the marked commerce open and make capacities throw the marked commerce open and make capacities. the seling proce. It is very clear that you ought to throw the marked commerce open and make capital as tree and untrammedied as the wind. Form you will draw

capital and obself the country.

Mr. cound with drew after shaking bands with the committee and receiving their thanks for its testimosy. He expressed a fear that it had not oven very instructive, but Dr. Boyd assured aim he at least had learned a great deal, especially asout the metaods of colonizing

the great West OTHER WITNESSES HEARD,

T. C. Eastman, the meat exporter, was called next to the witness-caur, and briefly examined. He said in a gouere, way that corners were detrimental to the public weitare by raising the price of provisions. When questioned as to the contest about the transportation o live stock and dressed meat, he said that the difficulty had been nearly remodied. He considered the system of shipping live estile the best, as it called out the most active competition. A hunared men are interested in New-York in bringing live cattle here, but only two or three in bringing dressed beef, and if it were introduced it would very likely soon be a

ny, and Hazeltine, of the produce commission firm of Leonard Hazeltine, of the produce commission firm of Husion & Hazeltine, who engineered the corner in November corn, was the next witness. He detended the dealings in "futures" as legitimate and wholesome, and said he thought it there was any body of men who deserved the sympathy of the public it was that body of men who maintained the price of property they had bought in good fath against the efforts of those who tried to pail it down by sending milhous of "wind." The committee exhibited a curiosity to know the details of the November corner, and after protesting windom avail against publicity being given to his private affairs in the newspapers, the witness said his firm had contracts for 2,440,000 tushels of corn. Of this amount about 1,600,000 were actually delivered. He admitted that though he and compelled a settlement of the con-

hundreds of thousands could not be bought in any mar-ket without influencing the price. After hearing this witness the committee took a recess until 3 p. m.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION. At the afternoon session Senator Boyd surceeded in leading the examination over a wide field in which the question of corners and futures found little part. 8. D-S. Van Bekkelin, manager of the "Public Produce Ex-change," at No. 63 Broadway, testified that he did not change," at No. 63 Broadway, testified that he did not consider dealings in futures prejudicial to the public weifare. He was then excused until Monday, so that he could get a copy of the charter of his concern. H. M. Flagler, secretary of the Standard Oil Company, thought that evils so-called connected with corners were very gracity magnified. No nusiness of any magnitude could be transacted without the principle of future deliverles being involved. For instance, an oil exporter has an order for a cargo of oil, but his vessel is not in port, or for some reason his European correspondent does not want the oil for a week or a month, may be. He is willing to buy it and pay the market price, but he does not want the dilivered till he is ready. "Although we have the largest warehouse facilities of any single interest in New York," continued Mr. Flagler, "we are somewast emoarrassed by asserving reath of vessels in port. Contracts for future deliveres are necessary, because each day's business cannot be kept the same." Mr. Flagler thus said that he wished to correct the testimony of F. B. Thurber, who had stated that the Standard Oil Company mad in 1830 paid dividends of \$10.321.812. This was faise; the actual amount paid was \$1,050,000. and that sum represented less than 3 per cent on the capital actually invested. This testimony led Scanator Boya into a zig-zar line of toquiry about the flancatial standing and business operations of the Standard Oil interests. Mr. Boya said that the witness had volunteered his statement and had impeached the testimony of another witness; thorefore the chairman must endeavor to see whether he (Mr. Flagler; might not be mistaken. Mr. Flagler endeavored to make it clear to the chairman to the dividends of the witness had woll made to the committee of the company had been for twelve years; want Mr. Rockefeller and the witness were worth. Mr. Rockefeller and the witness were worth. Mr. Rockefeller and the submess to refer to the books and prepare a statement of the committee to the boo consider dealings in futures prejudicial to the public wee-fare. He was then excused until Monday, so that he

THE MANAGEMENT OF CASTLE GARDEN. The State Senare Committee on Finance met again yesterony morning at the Stevens atouse to investigate the management of Castle Garden. W. H. tified that the person who had contracted to earry the ammerants' bargage often refused to let the lumingrants Neumann offered as testimony reversi contracts made by different steamenip companies, regreeting to maintain tumigrants on their vessels for forty-eight hours after arrival at the port of desclusion. Commissioner Starr lestilled, in answer to questions

from the committee's counsel, Mr. Steison, that Mr. Moore had contracted to bring immigrants to Castle Garden from the steamships, and that the Emigration selecters did regulate the landing of liamigrants to some extent, after all, for passengers could not be landed at Casile Garden from steamships which arrived after cage and not been examined before sundown, because rage and not been examined before sundown, because no bagrage was examined by the Custom House officers after tan nour. If the organize of a number of monigrants were examined just before sundown, a dit was impossible for any reasonator Mr. Moore to take them to Ca the Gainet before 11 of 12 o'clock at high, i.e. Commossioners could not provent ator from landing them once, "A sarrasonatio hour for imaging limingrants," Mr. Sarrasonatio hour for imaging limingrants, "Mr. Sarrasonatio hour for imaging limingrants," Mr. Sarrasonation hour for imaging limingrants, "Mr. Sarrasonation hour for imaging limingrants," He mad never known before, he said, that there was any would have it at epo. He bare Boor, or so to some iningrant orations, four which they mine wander
away after to to a, toath it was not been or remained a
way after to to a, to the was not been or remained
the steamships over mint, the Commissioner of see etwretheously or substitution of answering yes of no, but
mindly said it was before to oring them to
cashe correct. He had known that the
limitation commissioners' report for 1873
states that Passion Normann had been sent south by
them, and that it pressed his work, the abox knew that
Faster Newboard was given a flattering lester of recommends for by the Commissioners, and are knowledged
and when he to do be expected from the
coath and the to be sensed that electer from the
coath and the diso been places of flaty
commissions while to make an exchanation in regard to
a quanton, a k of of the commission in grantion. and the matter by some one. "I certainly was to-to-med in regard to it," replied Mr. Stetson. "I nove not that fertility or imagination to guess the truth so exactly, managed."

F. Krain, a suit for the German Emigrant House, was the last arrows. The committee adjourned to meet maint on Tresday, which "barroy" Bailt is expected to appear before them to tell about the express business of Castle Garden.

THE WORK OF STREET CLEANING.

Commissioner Coleman said yesterday that Commissioner Coleman said yesterday that he had devoted the day to driving around the city and noting the condition of the streets, e-pecially below Fourteenth street. In the main he found that they were in good condution for this time of the year. He had been assured by his inspectors that the shees and garbage had been removed daily. There might have been solitary cases where ashes had been allowed to remain over a day, but this was due entirely to the neglect of the cardinen on that bear. In no case had neighborhoods been neglected. In some of the streets there were piles of show and fee, who some dirt mixed with them. These could not be removed, for the reason that the show and fee had too much dirt mixed with them. These could not be removed, for the reason that the show and fee had too much dirt mixed with them. These could not be removed, for the reason that the show and fee had too much dirt mixed with them to warrant carting them to the piers and throwing them into the rivers. The mixture could not be taken away on scows, for the cost would be too great. All that the department could do at this season of the year was to keep the leading thoroughfares cleared the first of the commissioners of Emgration and a darkfully keep from her \$25,11 was said yesteroay that this amount has been pain to C. F. James, the contary in June, 1881, and an avairant issued for Joseph Lynne, that he warrant issued for Joseph Lynne, that he warrant issued for Joseph Lynne, that he payment of \$200. Of this amount he war and the first of the commissioners are re-positive in the same of the commissioners are re-positive in the same will be commissioners are re-positive in the same of Controllary the first of the commissioners are re-positive in the same of Controllary that the commissioners are re-positive in the same of Controllary of the year was to keep the leading thoroughfares clear of snow and tee and to take advantage of opportunities like the present to make the rest of the city as clean as

The Department of Street Cleaning has advertised for proposals for the final disposition of the street sweepings, ashes and garoage collected in this city and delivered at the dumping places for the term of Jur years from February 1, 1883. The proposals will be opened on the time of Jur years from February 1, 1883. The proposals will be opened on the state of the proposals will be opened on the state of the proposals will be opened on the state of the proposals will be opened on the state of the proposals will be cost of towing and unloading them and all other expenses incurred in the disposal of the material, and to conform to the laws and ordinances with reference to dumping in the waters in and around New York. The Department of Street Cleaning reserves the right to dispose of any of the material to any person who may desire it for filling in sunken lots or other purposes. Bidders will be allowed to fix a price per cubic yard for the work as a woole, or a separate price for each kind of work, the estimated quantities of street sweepings, asness and garbage to be removed each year are as follows: Street sweepings, 200,000 cubic yards; asnes, 700,000 cubic yards, and garbage, 100,000 cubic yards. proposals for the final disposition of the street sweep-

tracts for 2,440,000 were actually delivered. He admitted that though he and competiod a settlement of the contracts for \$1.000,000 were actually delivered. He admitted that though he and competiod a settlement of the consumption here and for exportation at 85 cents—a lower price than had ruled for hire days. Thus his corner has not interfered with to pleasing who wanted to eat the corn. Mr. Hiszeline did not hire that cheap bread was necessarily a good send. It should have a fair value and a returnerative price.

William 8. Misler, a dealer and broker in grain futures, thought that futures were not directly tributary to corners, for the latter had been formed years before dealings in futures had begun. Besides they were irrequently beneficial by enabling a bearish feeling to be met with orders for millions of bushels without putting up the price, whereas formerly

LOCAL MISCELLANY. CONFESSING TO BOTH ARSON AND THEFT

CONFESSING TO BOTH ARSON AND THEFT.

A smooth faced, boyish looking, neatly dressed young man was taken before Justice Bixby, in Jefferson Market Police Court vesterday, by Detective Sergeants McNaught and Coestrove, on charges of arson and robbery. The complainant against him was Charles G. Sentis, a manufacturer of steneil plates at No. 65 Fulton-st. Mr. Sentis said that the prisoner's name was Thomas J. Geary; that he was twenty-five years of age and that he tived at No. 218 Madison-st. The prisoner had been in his employ for several years. On November 7 a fire broke out in Mr. Sentis's shop. The next day it was discovered that it had originated under a drawer in which a gold watch and \$2,000 in money were kept. This drawer had been pried open, and the watch and money stolen, Pieces of rags and paper that had been only partly burned were tound to be soaked with oil. Geary arrived at the shop two hours after his usual time. He expressed no surprise on hearing of the fire, and wen away in the tamporary absence of Mr. Sentis, who sent for him next day. Geary answered the summons, but showed no disposition to resume work, and after loitering around for awhile disappeared. This aroused Mr. Se the's suspicions and he caused him to be watched. He was seen with a large roil of bank notes in a street car one night, and was known to have paid several visits to a disorderly house.

On Thursday the Central Office detectives were informed of the affair, and Geary was arrested in Fourteenth st. about 11 o'clock. He seemed very indignant at first, but on oeing confronted with Mr. Senus, who told him that he was assured of his guilt, he broke down and e-infessed his crime. He said that he had given \$1,600 to a Mr. Percever, of Benton Ha bor, aichigan, ior an interest in a thea rical company which started on the crime. He said that he had given \$1,600 to a Mr. Percever, of Benton Habor, shebigan, for an interest in a theorical company which started on the road on November 25, and is expected to be in Rochester on next Monday, where probably Geary intended to join it. Mr. Percever testified that he had no idea that the money which he obtained from Geary was stoien, and he promised to return it. The further hearing of the case was then postponed until to-day. Geary was remanded to the custody of the detectives. Percever his relegraphed to his father in Benton Harbor to send him \$1,600.

THE STEAM-HEATING NUISANCE. There has been a good deal of complaint on account of the tearing up of the streets down town by There has been a good deal of compolant on account of the tearing up of the streets down town by the steam-healing companies. Some time ago the Board of Alermen passed a resolution asking the Department of Public Works why the streets were allowed to be torn up and travel constructed for so long a time, and when this annoyance was skelly to cease. Deputy Commissioner finantin, in the absence of Conneissioner Thompson, repried that the companies received their powers from he Common Conneis, and to a considerable extent were independent of the regulations of the Department of rublic works, the had been assured, nowever, by the representatives of the steam-acating companies, that their operations would be another the travel of the steam-acating companies, that their operations would be allowed until the spring opens.

The officials of the Department of Public Works said yeared by the travel of the states S.cam-Healing Company was so far a vanced in its work that its excavations would be filed in, except those which had been respected for repairs, the New York Company has been for some time working night and day. Neafly all the pipe has been lated. There is only one smarp ince of ground in Labertyste, between Churca and Greenwen-ste, where the pipe is suit to be put down. I has will be done very soon. There are no carge executions now it near in

sis., Br adway and Maiden lane, and one

RUMORED CHANGES OF DIPLOMATS RUMORED CHANGES OF DIPLOMATS.

A dispaten from London yesterday stated that Dr. Hermann A. Scaumacher, German Cousul-General at this pore, had been commissioned terminal actions for the second Germany, on a leave of numerical descriptions and consult L. Essendant is acting Consultential. The latter places no creamed in the report of 1%, Schmangener's assument to Washington—in fact, he thought it imposes by the same that Charles Von size doctor was designated by the competer of Germany as Minister to Washington Six weeds ago, and, in accordance with custom the competer of termany as simister to Washington six versising, and, in accordance with custom and courtesy, the name had been submitted to Fresherit Artair. Mr. Von Eisend cher's name would have to be with rawn before any other selection could be made, and this had not been done. Mr. Von Eisendenener was to entry the Minister to Japan, and was normerly of the German Legation at washington, during to enter a term's administration. He is also an expellicate of the German havy. It was said by others and it was possible that the report of Dr. Schumarner's promotion was true. The wish was expressed that it was true. It was said that no German had a better knowledge of America, or would be more sat stactory to the people of this country, than Dr. Schumarner. He has been fougard for two years having been chastering a instant of the region of the Argentine Republic, he has been engaged for two years in writing a instant of Schumarner.

A party o, young teen and women of any Island on Thursday evening and a masquerage and. While this was in full activity at the Bay View riotel, kept by John Waiters, a faity from Morrissina, a.o.g whom were men named Murray, of indea, narraman and Caitahan, entered the mai. istand, and struck him with an accoration, infler-ing a small would on the left side of the head the plant Bell tunner upon its assistant and waipped him. Calcahar cemoved the removed he rost da-sove and harred dar Alir dailocoa, a young man stove and hared of at Alir d rior, on, a young man riving on the i land, woo had taken no part in the quartet. The stove rid struck him on the back of the head, and multied a dangerous would four menes long. Dr. Sectrossen was immediately sum-moned, and he dressed the woman. Obstable Mid-non arreased calangua and dook num be one Justice Martin about it were in the morning. He was committed to the County Jud at White Prains to await the result of Haston's objury.

THE NEW PETROLEUM EXCHANGE. THE NEW PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

The naw Petroleum exchange, which has a copied the name of the stational Petroleum exchange, will need at No. 57 proudway at 11 o'clock than morane, to make arrangements for a formal opening early acx wield. The Exchange has elected the oblowing as permanent on art: President, charge G. Wilson; the presidents, and White and James E. Lation; the surer, E. K. Wilhert; sectors, W. C. Brose; themors, J. A. McPiers u. W. J. Osbora, E. H. Blaser, v. F. Semman as, rimi Schaik, O. H. Wood, S. M. Lehman, F. H. O'conor, H. H. Turner, H. H. Moore, N. L. Hanting, S. Dryfoos and P. W. Royce.

As some of the directors and members are also in mbers of the New York sinteg Steel Exchange, which it is perfolent, there is considerable exclusive, which it is superfolent, there is considerable exclusive, which it is superfolent, there is considerable exclusive, which it is a superfolent of the worg nization, it is asset for the sammary action to the tractor of the control of the sammary action to the character of the control of the

mannested against setting is 0 on taken by the winning Exchange against this some have joined the new body. The constant on o the former pro-Adding Exchange against the send have joined the new body. The constitution of the order pro-ibits any memore from joining any other fac-country dealing in perfoleum in New-York Ct., and a meeting is send to be need to ensure the pro-priety of expening those who have violated this rule.

THE MONEY DUE SUSAN EGAN.

LIQUOR DEALERS PLEADING GUILTY.

George D. Bayard and Gustave F. Perrenoud, the New-t, liquor dealers who are under matetinen both here an . in Boston on charges of using wasnes both here and in Boston on charges of using washed stamps and conspiring to degrad the Government, pleased guilty yeared pefore Jauge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court, to two of the indetments charging them with removing revenue stamps from parries of spirits. There are other indictments against them in this city, and the Government has also began a civil sun to recover the money which, it is alleged, they have obtained by fraid. It is expected that the civil suits will be compromised. Assistant District-Attorney Fiero endeavored to conceal the fact that the defendants had pleaded guilty. had pleaded guilty.

A DEAF-MUTE WHO IS AN OLD OFFENDER. A DEAF-MOTE WHO IS AN OLD OFFENDER.

A deaf mute named Leroy Peters was arraigned before Judge Gidersieeve, in the Court of General sessions yesterday, on a charge of burgiary. He sationed by Israe Lessenbaum, of No. 73 Hest rst., on the night of November 13, concealed under the stairs just after a nose had been heard in one of the before me. When Peters was existed.

take action upon the plan for a new system in the classification and inspection of cotton, also upon take action upon the plan for a new system in the classification and inspection of cotton, also upon the proposal to permit voting by prixy. The members taked loud y until hey became hearse. Applause and hisses were frequent, and Prevident righting found his parliamentary knowledge taxed in deciding questions of order. When the meeting was closed, his right arm was lame from pounding with the gavel. After the members had give expression to their views, a resolution was adopted to recommit both subjects back to the Board of Managers for reference to new committees.

POISONED BY BOLOGNA SAUSAGE. POISONED BY BOLOGNA SAUSAGE.

Mrs. Julius Em tein, of No. 71 Fast One bundredand-eleventh-st., called at the office of the Board of
Health, vesterday, and stated that she and her
whole family had been poisoned by cating sausage,
be had a specimen of the hurtini article with her.
It appeared to be the ordinary Bologna sausage,
Mrs. Einstein said that this was imported sausage,
and she did not suppose that the man who sold it
to her knew anything about its hurtini character.
The sausage she said, was bought in a delicatessen
store in Third-ave. between one-numbed-andain'th and One-hundred-and-tenth-sis. It was prebared for the table, and about 80 clock on Thursday evening the family are their supper. Mr. sared for the table, and about 8 o clock on Thurs-day evening the family are their supper. Mr. Einstein, who is an importer of skins, a No. 56 Warrene-t., is away from the city on business Mrs. Einstein improved he opportunity to employ a seamstre's, and she joined the family at supper. There was also a servant named Margaret Buchler. Five persons parook of the sausage—Mrs. Einstein, her boy, aga three, and girl, age one year, the seam-stress and the servant. In two hours after supper all were seized with violent tramps, followed by vennting and purging on the pert of all except the servant. The vounger child was seized list. Warm water was administered and other domestic remedies, and yesterday morning all except the Warm water was administered and other domestic remedies, and yesterday morning all except the servant were very much better. Dr. Herman Gulcke, of No. 55 W st Thirry-fifth-st., was summoned to attend the sick persons. Mrs. Einstein said that the physician told for that she had been poisoned by the sausage, and had escaped narrowly from a serious sickness. The servant was unaffe to leave her bed. Her stomach had not been emptied of the noison, as was the case with the others. Dr. Gulcke administered an anticote for an acrid poison and also give the servant an emetic. The specimen of the sausage which are Einstein took to the Sanitary Burean was order d to the School of Mines, where an analysis is to be made.

A Tribune reporter visited Mrs. Einstein at her house yesterlay aft rhoon. She Loked very pale, and evidently was suffering from the effects of the survant was still in bed, and was not regarded as out of danger. The slop or the sale of the delicatessen was found to be kept by a plemant laced German. He said that he had no recollection of selling any spagage to vers Eunstein to the took of selling any spagage to vers Eunstein.

the incest German. He said that he had no recollection meet German. He said that he had no recollection of selling any sensage to ors. Einstein. He took down a rollogon saisage and said that it was probably like that. He pure as of the sausages rola meetaracter except the fact that they came from a first class house. This was the first complaint that he had received, and he should inquire into it, he said, for the sake of his customers. He wonders if he can be sued for damages.

REGISTER'S OFFICE NOTES.

A loan of \$130,000 was obtained yesterday by James campoell on property at the southeast corner of Mains neave, and Sixt, third-st, from the N w York Lie Insurance Company.

George F. Johnson and wife have borrowed the sum of \$200,000 from the Mainal Lif 'Insurance Company on Nos. 11, 12 and 13 State-st., No. 4 Dear-st and a lot on the purph size of Swenty-Pear-st and a lot on the porth side of Seventy second-t, 100 set west of Nintie ve. Mongages to the amount of \$200,000 were ac-

second-4., 100 set west of Maths.vo.

Morigages to the amount of \$200,000 were acquired yesterday on three-five story dwellings at the northers corner of Maths.vo. and Sixty-thardst, or John G. trague and wife.

A least, for term of ten years, by Samuel Hazen Croox, of Nos. 84, 86 and 88 Chatharasat, the floric Everett, was riven to cannucle if. Everett, at amount ren al of \$10,000.

. COLD WEATHER AND A LIGHT SNOW. The cold wave waich was predicted as on the way from the Northwest released this city perterday. The indications are teat it will continue cold fo-day and to-night, with possibly light show. The thermometer yesterday at Bismack, D. L. muicated a temperature of 5°, at Danath, Minna, it indicates 6°; we-rinead, Minna, 6° below; St. Vingent, Minna, 7° below; La crosse, Wis., 2° above; Colcago, 9°, Alpena, Mich. 14°; Bullano, 19°, and Boscon, 27°. The wind was Ign at all points.

trade will be held this atternoon to form a refercommittee to send assistance to the "ull rers by the
recent fire in Kingston. A. D. Strades, of No. 49
fireadway, in an interview yesteriay, said: "The
loss will entail great misery, because of
the number of sores nestro, ed. The
majority of the merchants burned on have not the stated that the losses by the fire were "various, seminated, but are very heavy; field douses have been ourne. Various persons of the cay and great dear surface various periods of the city at digneral quantities of goods are desired ed. A great authorize of persons are not not necessarial diestic 4.7.

L. zarus & co, have bound an appeal for the sunctors, they say than "incommunity of near copie, white and content, white throws out of case years and incoming controlled by starvation." They conclude by superiodic \$250 on their renef.

NEWARR'S CHIEF OF POLICE CENSURED.

A variety performance was given in one of the limits of Newark, N. J., on Sunday eyesing a week ago, and nithough the attention of the Chies, or Police was called to the matter at the time, he did not interfere. Yes erray, in the court at Newark, Judge Depute charged the Grune Jury and said: "A matter has reachily come to the knowledge of the Court to which I deare to call your attention. Information has been given to the court that a week ago as Sanday a public entertainment took place in one of the halls of this cary, which was a clear volution of law. The Court is tool that the case of Police was informated on this occurrence, but that he refused to perform his afters unless a cound complaint was it a make. The time of Police is the case of the city are enforced. It was clearly as any to set that the law was encored, without want glor a forthal complaint. If the nees are as stand to the court, the cinef of Police was clearly neglectual of his duty. The matter has been said before the Prosecutor, and the head of the court factories and the count and before the Prosecutor, and the court of the matter has been said before the Prosecutor, and the Court requests you to give it your attention, as it is a matter that properly care, groups, of the Grand Jury. Much of the A variety performance was given in one of the to give it your attention, as it is a matter that projectly ucious to the Grand Jury. Much of he troubles than have brought dishoner upon this city has arisen from the neglect of officials to perform

NOT PROSPEROUS IN BUSINESS.

The Doty Plaster Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of por a positive at No. 114 Walisanest, has become limin it style modernassed. The assets at the store and as their factory, at One-nundreas-and-sixty-seven hest, and fair reactive, more said, erre to have been sold out by the sherid yesterday, but the company obtained a stay of exception, free judgments, amounting to about \$12,000, have been entered as a modern principally for borrowed modey. The company was incorporated in August, 1880, and of time 1 to have \$50,000 expital 1 bough out the Lovell Prists Company, of Lowell, Mass., for \$10,000 and moved fine entire obsiness to New-York. George W. Doty was president.

George W. Herlan and Abner L. Ely, composing the firm of George W. Harlan & Co., took publish-

George W. Herlan and Abner I. Ely, composing the firm of George W. Harian & Co., book publish-ers at No. 44 West I wenty-tonders in mace an assignment year-day without preference to James L. Jalvis. Mr. Harian has been in the business for mount four years and Mr. Ely became a partner about e.g., months ago. They channed a capital of \$18,000, of which \$5,000 was borrowed money. The house has published some handsome holiday

WHAT DR. BROOKS FOUND.

Dr. Nagle, Deputy Registrar of Vital Statistics, yesterialy received the following letter from Dr. M. W. Brooks, of No. 150 East One-hundred-and-eleventh-st.:

eleventh-st.:

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning I was called to No. 2,018 raino-ave, in the rear of a toy store, in great haste. On my arrival I was met by a midwife who refused to allow me to see the patient and said that everything was all right. Thinking the matter over, I called again in the evening and was assured by the father that everything was all right, but I insisted on seeing the patient, and to my surprise found two dend bables by her side. Please see what certificate the midwife sent.

TWO CITY DEPARTMENTS.

EXPENSES FOR PARKS AND CHARITIES. INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE PARK DEPART MENT LAID BEFORE THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment vesterday heard the heads of various city departments, and also a committee representing the Council of Political Reform, in regard to the appropriations for 1883. The Mayor's office was nearly filled a part of the time with decreased, and the officials seeking increased allowances It was returned by a member of the Board of Appor-tionment that it was rather an interesting change to repriations, as they were daily importuned for larger ones He thought it was quite in keeping with the character of the Board of Aldermen that the first person to ask for increased appropriations yesterday was Alder man Levy, who came as a committee from that Board

Park Depar ment. General Egbert L. Viele asked that \$65,000 be appr pristed for the improvement of Riverside Park and avenue. He said that they were in a very bad con dition at present. Cyrus Clarke also sooke to the same effect. The sum of \$25,000 was appropriated for this purpose in the provisional estimates.

Edward A. Morrison, W. D. Whiting, T. F. Wentworth, L. N. Williams, G. H. Beyer, Horace Winans, J. C. Sonders and H. A. Beers, a committee of the Council of Political Reform, presented a memorial on the depart-ment estimates. In substance it was as follows:

ment estimates. In snestance it was as follows:

The appropriation and expe disure of sev ral millions of dollars each year in excess of what we believe to be a liberal a lowance for the government still continues. This view is confirmed by the following well-known faces: The mant set surplus of officials and employes, the gross disquaitfeations and shirking habits of a great body or attacks who find a living and semetimes grown rea out of these etty offices; the firme savingge to get possession of these offices; the firme savingge to get possession of these offices; the notorious presminence of this etty as the most expensively governed city, for its population, in the world; that the per capital cost of the city dovernment is five times as great as that of the city government; that would be population of the city during the last decade thereased only 50 over cert, the salaries of its officials have been increased 400 per cent, without any corresponding increase in the cost of living; that it requires one-sail of one it vestiment value of money to pay the city taxes; that it was the conclusion of the committee latery appointed by the senate of the state to investigate the productions of this city time. "The city offices are filled who their primary outy to attend organizations, who make it their primary outy to attend

553 22 85,035 121 90 324 55 124 50

or this work.

names of less than 100 miles of streets
strict, much of which is paved or mac-

Para Com dissioner Wales said that he would reciproente by stating that the Park Board did not repose an confidence whatever in the honesty or judgment of the Council of Reform. The document gave the number of neres in the parks as 700 when there were 1,200. In-stead of maintaining 100 acres of streets in the annexed district there were 180 miles, only 25 miles of which

H. N. Beers replied by expressing astonishment at Mr.

"There are only 1,000 acres in the parks," be said. "according to the official statement of the Department, and our statement expressly excepts the unimproved portions. We do not include in the 100 miles of roads ill that are open, but all that are maintained at any expense to the city." Alderman Saner remarked: "I don't understand why

these gentlemen come here and want these estimates cut down. Is it simply because you have no confidence in the Park Board, as stated ? " Mr. Beers-Oh, I don't intend to enter into that subject.

Mr Wales-We only ask for \$225,000 for maintenance of the parks. When I went into the Department in 1880 It was in the most deploral le condition. We have had to expend large sams in getting the parks into decent condition. We have refused to raise the pay of historers, as has been done in other departments. This Council of Referm lought to represent reiorm, which it does not. Commissioner Lane, who was in the Park Board for several years previous to 1880, did not relish Mr. Wales's statement. He wanted to speak, but the Foard of Apportionment evidently did not want to hear him, and he got leave "to print his remarks and file a brief."

E. A. Morrison thought that the taxpayers below the Harlem River ought not to be compelled to pay for opening streets in the annexed district.

W. D. Whitney remarked that Mr. Wales ought not to feel burt if the public had no confidence in a Board the members of which had no confidence in each other. The estimates of the Board of Charities and Correction

were next taken up. Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, in behalf of the State Board of Charities, asked for an increase in the amount allowed for salaries of physicians and attendants at the Insane asymms on Ward's before Judge Gildersieeve, in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, on a charge of burgiary. He was found by issue Lesseibana, of No. 73 fleet rest, on the night of November 13, concealed under the stairs just after a noise had been heard in one of the bedro, and. When Peters was caried to the bar his statements were taken through an interpreter of the significant fleet was found to have been an old offender, having been four times convicted of crime since 1879. Judge Gildersieeve sentenced Peters to seven years in the State Prison.

COTION EXCHANGE MEMBERS EXCITED.

There was a lively meeting of the members of the Cotton Exchange yesterday. The object was to and Biackwell's Islands. She said that it was impossi-

Wr rd's Island Asylum 306 men were confined in one room. He wanted the city to purchase a farm on which

room. He wanted the city to purchase a farm on which to colonize patients who can work.

Commissioners Brennan, Hess and Porter said that there were in the asylums now about 800 more patients than there were accommodations for. More me by was wanted for salaries, attendance, and for a new building. Controller Campbell wanted more precise and definite information in regard to this subject, which the Commissioners agreed to furnish.

VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES.

RESULT OF THE POLICY OF PROTECTION. PROSPERITY OF THE FORMER COLONY—THE GROWTH OF NEW SQUTH WALES RETARDED BY FREE TRADE.

The doctrine of protection for home industries has an carnest champion in Donald Manson, who spent arx years in the Australian colonies as agent for the American Watch Company, and by keeping his eyes open acquired a comprehensive idea of the commercial and economic affairs of the island. A few evenings ago a TRIBUNE reporter learned his views during a converg tion at the Lotos Ciub. " My attention," said Mr. Manson, " was first called to

the relative effects of free trade and protection in the Australian colonies by the fact that watches which were sold in Victoria for 65 shilling apiece a ter a duty of 22 per cent had been paid on them, cost 75 and 80 shillings in the so-called free-trade colony of New South Wales where they paid no daty. This set me to making inquiries, and I found that the livelier competition in Victoria created by the tariff policy of the colony compelled the sale not only of watches, but also of other times of goods at a lower rate of pront than in New South Wales, where the absence of keen competition had increased the cost to the consumer nearly 40 per cent. The colony of Victoria is only about thirty years old, and beasts of a lar ger population of skilled mechanics and artisans than any Australasian colony. The cost of livingthere in the way of house-rent and all necessaries of life, is much lower than in New South Wales. Victoria has a general and well-regulated tariff on all manufactures from abroad and by this means it has built up a large and growing ndustry in its own manufactures, as well as a more rapid development of its resources in minerals and agri-eniture, as statistics show. New South Wales is spoken of as a free-trade colony, and the luxuries of afe-such as watches, clocks, jewelry, silks and other article used epicify by the rich, are admitted free, whereas duty is mid on sugar, teas, coffee, spices, rice, confe-tionery, biscults, cheese, and almost all the uccessaries They are really heavily taxed, some of the articles as even a higher rate than in the projective colony of Vic-"The only industries in the way of manufactures that

are presperous in New South Wales are those upon which there is levied a very high and exorbitant rate of duty. Take, for instance, to bacco, which is largely manufactured in New South Wales. There is a duty of two satilings per pound on the manufactured article, whereas the raw material is admitted with a duty of only one shilling, thus giving to is £5 per tou; on confectionery the duty is two pence per pound; and these are the chief manufactures that are paying in this colony. The leading journal of New South wates, The Sydney Morning Heraid, which is the exponent of the free-trade decirine in the colour, enumerates in its classification of minutacturers the smallest retail maker of boos-cionning or lais, but none of these that are enumerated to this very able and prominent journal are classified as those of Victoria. But such is not the case. In evidence of this, one session aces a representative or traveller for cent colonies. The McDourne Exhibition gave a very clear insight into the advanced position of Victoria in manufactures as compared with New South Wales. In the Victorian Court of the Exhibition some of the most creditable displays were to be found. Notable

In the Victorian Court of the Exhibition some of the most creditable displays were to be found. Notable among them were the manufactures of hats and cape boots and shoes, clothing, fare, carriaged harness, all kinds of machinery, furniture, ginss-ware and almost all other lines, which were equal to finish, quality at d price to those of any European country. I had special advantage in learning these races from awing represents: the United States as a juror in both the sydney and delbourne Exhibitions, and I samply speak of what I learned from personal observation and comparison.

"Atteoright the colony of New South Wales is to-day very presperous, and can snow a large surplus in the way of revenus, the great portion is derivable from the sate of this great mailbant estate, which, so my mind, is working ruth of the future groatness and progress of size onlony. This great estate is being sold in large blocks, and is being taken up by squatters as sneep-grounds, and is not at all used for agriculture. There is a strong feeling attainst this policy, which is that of Sir Henry Parkes, the Premier of the colony, as all the choice locations are already bought que victoria mas more than on-third more land under active cunityation than New South Wales, though a very more smaller contay. This no doubt has been brought along which their own colony. Besides, in Victoria among active charter produces at a prontance remains a contay. This modoubt has been brought much as the produces at a prontance remains.

COUNTERFEITING BRAZILIAN NOTES.

The Brazilian Legation at Washington and the Consul General in this city. Salvador de Mendones, mave for a mamber of years spent much time and money, in trying to convict men who were engaged in counterfeiting the treasury notes of that country. Only on one occasion has a conviction been secured, because of defective laws. Senor Mendonea in conversation yesterday with a TRIBONA reporter at his office, No. 42 Broadway, said: "For a number of years the counter-feiting of treasury notes has given us a good deal of trouble. Not only has it been difficult to catch the counterfeiters, but it has been still more difficult to secure convictions, the Federal law only protecting coin and bank notes of foreign countries. This evil, it is expected, will be remedied in the present session of Congress. the bill of Senator Edmunds to prevent and punish the

will be remedied in the present assistion of consists the counterfeiting within the United States of notes, bonds, or other securities of forcing Governments will give us aid the law we need. When that is passed, there will be little or no difficulty in securing a conviction."

- Do you tainst that Brazilian notes are being counterfeited in this city at the present time!

- That is my opinion, because the intest advices from Brazil-say that then have been arrested with counterfeit bills in their possession. These have been executed so well that it has been very difficult to detect them, especially in the back districts.

- If the counterfeits are so good, could they not have been printed from the genuine plates.

- I do not think that since a thing is possible. I know how careful the American Bank Note Company is, and now perfect lie system is, and as the only genuine plates in existence are in its possession. I do not see how such a thing could be possible. The president of the company has alone every timing possible to assist us in ferefing out the forgers, and as soon as we have a law under which we can act. I timbs we can speedily stop their work.

- Is there any truth in the report that your life has been threatened?

- I received a threatening letter about two months ago, but it never amounted to anything. We investigated in as lar as we could. I taink that the person or personal configuration of the company in the force.

ANNUAL MEETING OF PLYMOUTH CHURCE.

The annual business meeting of Plymouth Church was held hast evening. It was presided over by John T. Howard. The thirty-fifth annual report, read by General C. T. Christensen, showed a total member-ship or 2,548, 64 baving been added to the church and 50 removed. The number of children baptized was 98. The number of catidren in the Sunday-school and the mussion was 2,466, and the average attendance 1,743. The money received for pow-rents was \$38,000, and by The money received for pow-rents was \$38,000, and by collections in the church, \$5,463.98. The cost of music for the year was \$6,070. The following officers were relected: Cierk. C. T. Christensen; assistant cierk. Frederick C. Manvel; treasurer, 8. V. White. One-third of the Board of De cools was elected for three years, including George W. Brush. J. A. Lane, B. F. Blar, George H. Day, Miss Belie Crane and Mrs. William Mackay.

SOCIAL INCIDENTS.

Miss Laura Curtis Bullard and Miss Louise Chandler Moulton received tuetr triends informally yesterday at the former's house. Among those who called were Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, of London, Constant Meyer, Mr. Albee and Dr. Ward.

Mrs. Draper gave a dinner-party, at which there were twelve guests, last evening, at her house on Lexington-

Mrs. Charles P. Daly gave a tea.

The Mimosa Society gave a dramatic performance and
recoption last evening in the Lexington Avenue Opera
House.